



ANCESTORS

Bartholomew County Genealogical Society

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2022 Calendar

Saturday, May 7 @10am

Program and SKILLS: Cemetery Day at Liberty (Hawpatch) Cemetery at 10am. We will be working on Find-A-Grave info, possibly working (cleaning) stones, distributing flags for veterans graves, etc.

Saturday, Jul 30 @ 10am

Grover Museum in Shelbyville with lunch at Munchies (possible carpooling TBD)

Saturday, Sep 10 or 17 @ 10am

We hope to return to the Red Room for a SKILLS: "I Got Started, Now What?" Organizing and Backing-up genealogical records

Saturday, Oct 15 @ 10am

Dr. Chris Walker to talk about his Civil War Markers, funded by BCGS, placed on Veterans graves in Bartholomew County

Saturday, Nov 19 @ 10am

Annual Meeting with Program TBA

Welcome to Our New Member

John Tinkey - Columbus, IN

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Editor's Note: Many thanks to all BCGS Board Members for their time and articles to make Ancestors the "Voice of BCGS" ! As a courtesy, and to insure the personal communication with each of you, their columns are not edited. Hope you enjoy !



President's Prose -by Becky Speaker

How great it was to meet face to face in March in the Indiana Room at the Bartholomew County Library? The refresher tour reminded us of all the great resources that we have at our disposal – the magazine, the files from the clerk's office, the books (rearranged by county!), and the family books. One of my favorite records that Annette Blount, Genealogy Librarian, shared is the CRIMP file (something like Church Records in Microfilm something). If you have the patience to scroll through the microfilm, you can learn more about church life and your family. (Be careful – I learned that my great-great-grandfather drank too much after his wife died and so the church family had to take care of his children, including my great-grandfather!) So I urge you to come back to the library and check out the Indiana Room!

Just wanted to remind members that we have a scanner and laptop which can be used to scan documents. It is kept in the Indiana Room, so need to contact Annette Blount to use it. If you scan primary documents, please share with a board member and then we can get it updated on to the IGS website. Here is a link to where other documents are stored (scroll down to Bartholomew County) :

<http://www.indgensoc.org/membersonly/county/index.php>

As we are hoping for more opportunities to be face to face, we have couple of great BCGS sessions lined up. On May 7, we are planning a work day at the Liberty Cemetery, just north of Bakalar airport. Also known as Hawpatch-Liberty cemetery, this 200 year old cemetery is the focus of a historical preservation project from the local Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter, the Joseph Hart Chapter. The chapter is fund-raising for professional cleaning & repair of the veterans' gravestones, anxiously awaiting word of a DAR grant. In the meantime, BCGS will help prepare the cemetery for the summer, with some landscaping work (let me know if you have a chain saw!) and will also clean some gravestones (a member from Stonehuggers will help us figure out how to use a recommended algacide.) Our major project will be to create a map of the 700+ graves in the cemetery, so that it is easier for family members to find the gravestone of their ancestor. On July 30, we will (finally, hopefully!) be able to visit the Grover Museum in Shelbyville. We planned this field trip in 2020, so are excited for the visit. After the visit, we'll have fun together at lunch in Shelbyville. Hope to see everyone in person in 2022!





Highlights -by Marcus Speer

A return to the Indiana Room seemed like a great place to return to in-person BCGS programing in 2022. A total of 14 members and 2 guests were given a “tour” of the Indiana Room led by Annette Blount, BCPL Genealogical Librarian & BCGS liaison.

First, BCGS President Becky Speaker reviewed the upcoming calendar of BCGS programs (see Calendar on front page). Then, referencing the Indiana Room Map, Annette started the program by directing our attention to the Fiction section that is in the front part of Indiana Room. Fiction works and biographies either have Indiana authors or famous Hoosiers as subjects of the books. In the next section, one can find Nonfiction books, which includes Religion, Politics, Architecture, Art, Music, Movies, Sports, Travel, War, History, etc.

The remaining materials and books in the Indiana Room are Reference resources, which cannot be checked out of the library. Reference materials include Military History, Indiana counties, Bartholomew County History, City Directories, Maps, Cemeteries Research Aids, Family Files (Sweet-Grossman & Urbahns files), Voter Registration Cards, etc. Additional Genealogy resources include Microfilm/Microfiche & readers, Coffman Files, Obituary Cards, etc.

Additional resources are also available outside of the Indiana Room. The filing cabinet outside of the Room includes the Columbus File (newspaper/pamphlet). Currently, these files are being reworked and reorganized. Along the outside wall of the outside Indiana Room are the Indiana/ genealogy magazines and periodicals (*Family Tree*, BCGS Newsletters (*Ancestors*), *Traces*, etc.) In front of the magazines is a book shelf that includes Family Histories, which have green tabs and cannot be checked out and also Circulating Genealogy, which are marked with blue tabs.

Many were ready to dive into the many resources and do some genealogical research in the Indiana Room. After the excellent program had concluded, the perusing began! Again, many thanks to Annette for providing so much for our Society.





The 1950 Census is Here!!!

-by Annette Blount, BCPL Genealogist



Ten years ago I remember eagerly awaiting the 1940 census. Now here we are ready to dive into the 1950 census. Who do you plan to look for in the 1950 census? 1940 displayed my dad for the first time. He was just shy of turning 4 years old, living in Washington Township in Brown County, Indiana. The 1950 census will be the first census to include my mom. She should be about 9 years old. Not only do I look forward to seeing both of my parents in the census but my dad also had a half-

brother that I have been tracking and the 1950 census should give me a window into his life. I look forward to seeing the additions made to his family in the years between 1940 and 1950.

There are several firsts with the 1950 census. One is that 1950 is the first time people were asked if they owned a television set. The 1930 census asked folks if they owned a radio. Now they are watching TV. Also, this will be the first time that citizens living abroad were enumerated. If someone was in the military or was a government employee living in a foreign country, they were counted in the 1950 census. Prior to 1950 college students were enumerated at their parents home. The 1950 census had them enumerated at the college they attended. This is the first appearance of the "baby boomers" in the census. World War II is over and the population has exploded. They are moving to the suburbs. This is the first census to be processed by a computer. The results were processed by the UNIVAC (Universal Automatic Computer). This was the first time a computer had been used outside of military circles. This will be the first census to utilize handwriting recognition technology to read data. Ancestry will be using handwriting recognition technology to read the data and then Family Search will get the finished product, and utilizing many volunteers, they will check it for accuracy. The indexing of the census is expected to take at least six months.

If the census takes six months to index and comes out April 1, what can you do in the meantime? You can still search the census pages by browsing. You can look up the enumeration district (ED) and determine where your ancestor was and then using that ED number you should be able to find your family. You do need some idea about where your family was living. You might be able to find their address in a city directory, telephone directory or maybe an old letter or something you have. So how can you find your enumeration district if you don't know what it is? One really helpful website for that is stevemorse.org. Click on U.S. Census in the gray box on the left side of the page. Next, click on Unified 1880-1950 Census ED Finder. This will take you to the page to help you find the correct enumeration district map. Make sure you are looking for the 1950 census.

Of course, if you don't want to go to this much trouble and you are a patient person, you can wait until probably about the last half of the year and look up the people you want to find by name like you always have. Either way having another set of census records at our fingertips is pretty exciting! And although you might not learn anything new at all in the 1950 census, the 1950 census can confirm what you already do know. Sometimes we need that confirmation to affirm that we are on the right track and sometimes it's just fun seeing names of people we know.

Yellow Trail Research Center is Open

The Yellow Trail Research Center
in Hope, Indiana is now open
Mon and Wed from 10-2
or by appointment.

come by and check it out!





CARVED IN STONE

by Donna Kuhlman

QUERY:

I am looking for records regarding Daniel Singer (abt 1793) married to Mary Ward Crittenden. Particularly, I am seeking information regarding his parents, should any be available... Dr. JS



QUERY:

I am searching for my ancestors Thomas & Charity Dudley. They both died in Flat Rock, Bartholomew Co., Indiana. Thomas died 1844 and Charity died before the 1860 census. I am wondering what is the best way to search for them, I will be in Flat Rock in mid June. Is there a historical building in Flat Rock or any of the surrounding areas that may have the information on where they may be buried? I know the daughter Winnifred Dudley married John Hendricks and stayed in the area. Also the son Thomas Dudley died in Bartholomew Co., In 1860. Thank you for any advise you can give ~ SS

Response:

There is no documentary evidence here for the parents of Daniel Singer. He is buried at New Hope Cemetery: Indiana did not keep civil death records until 1882, long after Daniel Singer had died.

Daniel Singer's Find A Grave Memorial: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/101197676/daniel-singer>

Daniel's sister was said to Rachel Singer Crittenden, 1801-1850, who died in adjacent Johnson Co. I have little data on her, so nothing conclusive on their parents. Rachel married Richard Crittenden, brother of Daniel Singer's wife, Mary. Both couples married in Henry Co., Kentucky, so that may be where you ought to concentrate your search, for an estate or other evidence of prospective parents.

Rachel (Singer) Crittenden's Find A Grave Memorial:

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/153332340/rachel-crittenden>

Response:

There are no marked graves known for this elder Dudley couple. Their son Thomas Dudley (1804-1860) is buried in Sharon Cemetery, in Clay Township (adjacent to part of Flat Rock Twp.), but there is no proof or evidence that the elders are there.

A little geography is in order: this family resided in Flatrock TOWNSHIP in Bartholomew Co., a rural district roughly 30 miles square. There are a few villages, but no records repository. There IS a small town named Flatrock, but it's several miles away, in Shelby Co. A little confusing, but all these locations take their name from the Flat Rock River, which winds through the area.

Winnie Dudley Hendricks was listed on census in Bartholomew Co. in 1860, not found after that, no marked grave, no evidence for remarriage. It appears that both her sons, Milton and William L. Hendricks, moved to northern Indiana, into Tipton and Howard Counties. The trail gets a bit weak by 1880, although William Hendricks died about 1892, in Oklahoma Territory.

Local records may be found here at the Bartholomew Co. Historical Society, the Bartholomew Co. Public Library, and the Clerk's Office in the Bartholomew Co. Courthouse, and other county records offices in the courthouse annex building.

Tripping Over My Roots

-by Bob Hobbs

THE IRISH AND THE NEW YORK CITY DRAFT RIOTS OF 1863

PROLOGUE:

As I begin to type this, it is March 17, known as Saint Patrick's Day 2022. It is around this time that I reflect on my Irish ancestors by reviewing what I have learned about them and referring to my Ancestry and 23 and Me websites for any updates. Over the years the percentage of my Irish ancestry indicated by these two sites has expanded and contracted.

What I know for sure is a direct line from my six times great-grandfather, David Copeland who was a descendant of John Copeland, who in 1346 fought in the Battle of Neville's Cross. During that battle, John was able to capture the enemy's King David II of Scotland and was knighted and awarded a handsome annuity for his effort. In the subsequent years, my ancestors emigrated to the northern area of Ireland. David Copeland was born in Londonderry in 1720. In 1765 he, his wife and children sailed on the Phoenix to the American colonies. Scheduled to land in the port of Baltimore, Maryland rough winter weather forced the ship to land in the port of New Castle, Delaware. From there they established the homestead in Hillsboro, Virginia. The three oldest boys, including my five times great-grandfather William served in the American Revolution. At one point the Copeland Homestead acquired thirty slaves. A family of four of those slaves traveled with William westward. Along the way he married Sarah Short, at least partially of the American Indigenous people, and settled on the banks of the Ohio River in what was to become the state of Illinois. Here William's family and the former slave family who accompanied him lived peacefully as neighbors. One of William's sons opened a school where he taught both black and white children. Another helped Illinois become a state. Eventually the Copelands of Virginia and the Copelands of Illinois fought in the Confederate and Union armies during the Civil War.

Both my Ancestry and 23 and Me sites indicate that, based on my DNA Ethnicity, I have between 1% and 2% from African (Angolan, Congolese, Cameroon, and other Western Bantu) peoples. Should I assume that at one point a member of the Copeland family and those who were their African slaves had children together?

Most of us know of New York City as the portal to the United States that brought our European ancestors to this country. I know my Italian maternal great-grand parents had the Statue of Liberty/ Ellis Island experience in 1905. While this Irish ancestral line did not enter through New York City, other Irish ancestors might have and could have been part of the following historical event.

DIVISIONS IN NEW YORK CITY PRIOR TO THE CIVIL WAR

Increased immigration from Europe after 1840 diminished employment opportunities for black, working-class New Yorkers. The city's African American community, which pre-dated the Revolutionary War, had grown during the first four decades of the nineteenth century. During this period they had established churches, newspapers, literary societies, and free schools. Now they were forced to compete for jobs and housing with the newly arrived Irish who were fleeing the potato famine. Around this same time the city also saw an increased number of German immigrants, many of whom spoke no English. This soon led to bitterness and division among the city's lower-class societies. The competition often turned ugly and violent in the years before the war, at one point manifesting in an isolated riot over jobs on the docks.

By 1861 one of every four of New York City's 800,000 residents was an Irish born immigrant. About that many were German, making Irish and Germans approximately half the population. Black workers lived near white workers and racially mixed communities dotted the lower half of Manhattan. The city had become the business capital of the nation and did not welcome the onset of the war. The South's cotton had become an extremely valuable product of New York's merchants. Prior to the Civil War, cotton and related products represented almost 50% of all the goods shipped out of the city's ports. Free Black men working the docks were witness to the thriving illicit slave trade long after the practice was made illegal in 1808.



Tripping MY ROOTS Over

-by Bob Hobbs

THE IRISH AND THE NEW YORK CITY DRAFT RIOTS OF 1863 (cont)

THE ROAD TO WAR, FURTHER UNREST, AND THE DRAFT

Large numbers of white workers did not embrace the fight to preserve the Union and resented the war effort that brought them economic hardship and increasing unemployment. The competition for jobs, already intense before the war, brought about more animosity between Irish, German, and Black workers. When the war broke out, there was even talk of New York City succeeding from the Union due to the city's business interests with the Confederate States. Upstate textile mills processed cotton in manufacturing which also contributed to the city's shipping economy. There was such strong sympathy with the South in early January 1861, New York City's mayor called on the city's Board of Aldermen to declare independence from the rest of the state and from the Union. This drastic measure never happened, but when the Union did enter the war New York City had many sympathizers with the South.

During this time New York's anti-war politicians and newspapers kept warning the working-class white citizens, largely made up of Irish and German immigrants, that emancipation would mean their replacement in the labor force by the thousands of freed slaves coming from the South. When President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was announced in September of 1862, it confirmed the worker's worst fears. Lincoln's decision also sparked protests among soldiers and officers in New York's regiments who had only signed up to preserve the Union, not to abolish slavery. In the Spring of 1863, a period of wartime prosperity did not lessen tensions due to the rise of living costs that under-cut working class living standards. A strike of Irish dock workers prompted the beatings of African American strike-breakers. This led to federal troops arriving to protect Black workers and foretold the troubles soon to come.

THE FIRST DRAFT AND THE RIOT

To raise much-needed troops for an already unpopular war, President Abraham Lincoln then issued the Enrollment Act of Conscription. The March 1863 Act allowed the government to draft those needed to fight for the freedom that the Emancipation Proclamation promised to the slaves. The Act read, "All male citizens between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five and all unmarried men between thirty-five and forty-five were subject to military duty." Free Black men, who were not then considered citizens, were exempted from the draft. The act also exempted from the draft those who could pay a "commutation fee" of \$300, a price that amounted to a year's wages for the average worker. Poor and angry Irish, many who had just arrived in America, saw the Conscription Act as a way for the government to force young Irish men to fight to free black slaves.

In the month preceding the implementation of the lottery that July, anti-war newspapers published inflammatory attacks on the draft law that were aimed at specifically inciting the white working class by criticizing the governments intrusion into local affairs on behalf of the war to free the slaves. White workers compared their value unfavorably to that of southern slaves, stating that we "are sold for \$300 [the price of the exemption from war service] whilst they pay \$1,000 for negroes."

Saturday, July 11, 1863: The first drawing took place in lower Manhattan. Everything remained calm and peaceful and without a forecast of a riot.

Monday, July 13, 1863: When the names of the drafted men appeared in the newspapers and read by Irish men who could read English, a sporadic and angry mob formed and filled the city streets. At first the targets were the draft offices and other official institutions consisting of military and other government buildings.



Tripping MY Over ROOTS

-by Bob Hobbs

THE IRISH AND THE NEW YORK CITY DRAFT RIOTS OF 1863 (cont)

Soon thereafter, the focus shifted to hatred for the Black population and the mob attacked all Black institutions and Black sympathizers. Amongst the Black institutions attacked was The Colored Orphan Asylum on 5th Avenue between 43rd and 44th Streets. This orphanage was home to 223 children who were forced to flee as the mob, made up of several thousand men, women, and children carrying clubs and brick bats, used the orphans' clothing and bedding to set the building on fire. The mob refrained from attacking the children, but the building was destroyed in twenty minutes.



Black men also became special targets for the mob's torture. William Jones was hanged at the docks and his body was burned. Another, William Williams was harpooned by a knife and attacked by stones till his body was physically dissolved into a pulp. A coachman, Abraham Franklin was dragged through the streets and lynched on a lamppost.

Violence quickly spread through the entire city and homes and businesses in wealthy neighborhoods were looted and burned as the wealthy were those who could pay the \$300 fee to avoid the draft. Poor Irish immigrants attacked and killed Republican draft officials,



wealthy businessmen, and Protestant missionaries, burning two Protestant churches to the ground. Since the New York State Militia had been sent to help Union troops at Gettysburg ten days prior, the local police were the only ones available to attempt to stop the riots. They were woefully outnumbered. Firefighters were attacked as they arrived to put out the numerous fires. Both the police and fire personnel were comprised of men of Irish descent, some who were sympathetic because they themselves had been recently drafted. The Bull's Head Hotel on 44th Street was burned to the ground when it refused to serve alcohol to the rioters. When the mobs reached the offices of *The New York Times* they were repelled by office staff manning Gatling guns. The *New York Tribune* was looted and burned.

Those who tried to interfere on behalf of Black people during the riots were also attacked as well as those who in their daily lives socialized with Black people. White business owners who employed Black workers were stripped of their clothes. Ironically, the mainstay of the Black population at the time in Five Points and other neighborhoods remained relatively peaceful as blocks of Black and Irish neighbors together fought off any part of the mob.

Tripping MY Over ROOTS

-by Bob Hobbs

THE IRISH AND THE NEW YORK CITY DRAFT RIOTS OF 1863 (cont)

Tuesday, July 14, 1863: A heavy rain in the early morning hours put a damper on the proceedings. Fires were extinguished and rioters went home. They returned later that day and burned down the home of prison reformer and the daughter of an abolitionist Abby Gibbons. The Brooks Brothers Clothing Store was ransacked and looted. They attacked "amalgamationists" who were white women married to Black men.

New York Governor Horatio Seymour arrived at City Hall and attempted to appease the crowd by declaring the draft act unconstitutional. Also, approximately eight hundred soldiers and marines arrived from forts in New York Harbor, the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and West Point to help restore the peace.

Wednesday, July 15, 1863: Word was received through military channels that the draft would be postponed. As this news was spread through local papers, some of the rioters stayed at home. Some remaining militias used harsh tactics against some of the remaining rioters and the rioting spread to Brooklyn and Staten Island.

Thursday, July 16, 1863: Order began to be restored in the city after more than forty thousand militia and Federal Troops arrived in the city. Many of them had fought in the Battle of Gettysburg fewer than two weeks before. A final confrontation occurred in Grammercy Park where twelve people died in skirmishes between rioters, the police, and the Army. By midnight, the New York City Draft Riots had come to an end.

THE AFTERMATH OF THE DRAFT RIOTS

While the exact death toll because of the riots is unknown, most historians say that around 120 New Yorkers were killed and are the deadliest riots in United States history. Most reliable estimates cite those wounded to be approximately 2,000. There were millions of dollars in property damage that would add to the equivalent of nearly five hundred million in today's dollars.

When the Colored Orphan Asylum attempted to rebuild in the same location which had become an area of prime real-estate, neighboring property owners protested. The asylum was relocated to a sparsely developed area north of the city which became known as Harlem. The abolitionist movement and the city, still reeling by the riots less than a year before, saw the first all-Black volunteer regiment in the Union Army. Thousands of New Yorkers, of all races, lined the streets as the newly formed unit marched to their ship in the Hudson River.

EPILOGUE: THE NEW BROADWAY MUSICAL "PARADISE SQUARE"



Earlier in this article I briefly mentioned the New York City neighborhood of Five Points that had remained peaceful during the rioting.

I am pleased that after three years not being able to make an annual trip to New York City because of the pandemic, I will be returning at the end of April. One of the seven Broadway shows I will be seeing is a brand-new musical based on that Five Points neighborhood during the Draft Riots of 1863. Now in previews after a sold-out run last December in Chicago, the show opens officially on Broadway on April 3rd. I will see it April 26. I plan on writing about it in the July edition of ANCESTORS.



Bartholomew County Genealogical Society

Membership year extends from Jan – Dec (includes 4 issues of ANCESTORS)

1 year Membership: Individual (\$10) Couple (\$15)

Contact us ! Like us on facebook !

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Thanks for your Support

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